

## INDIANA PALLADIUM.

### LATE FROM FRANCE.\*

The Louisiana, Capt. Spring, arrived at New York on Wednesday evening, in 21 days from Havre, brings French papers to the 12th ult. inclusive. They contain no news of importance.

LAFAYETTE.—The Constitutionnel, in noticing the arrival of the General at Havre, states that he was received there with enthusiasm. There is nothing in the French papers which leads us to believe that the Government of France has taken any measure, to prevent the expression of the sentiments of the people towards our late illustrious visitor.

Galignani's Messenger, says, the American frigate which conveyed General Lafayette to Havre, saluted the forts of that place, which returned the salute by an equal number of guns. On the day after disembarking, the General departed for his country seat, accompanied for two leagues by a numerous cavalcade, consisting of young men of the principal families of the town and its environs.

Mr. Somerville, American Minister to Sweden, Commodore Morris, of the Brandywine, and Captain Read, were in Paris on the 11th.

The Constitutionnel of the 12th Oct. contains Nuremberg dates to the 6th. The Gazette of that place states, that news from the frontiers of Italy, has been received there, that several Greek vessels were off Prevesa, endeavoring to execute the decree of the government, blockading the coast of the Pacha of Albania—but that the neutral vessels would not submit to the blockade, giving as a reason, that the coast was not really blockaded, that they would not recognize a paper blockade, &c. It is said that the masters and captains of vessels of the Ionian Isles are well disposed towards the Greeks, yet believing their commercial interests effected by the Greek blockade, they refuse to obey it. The Greeks had stopped many vessels laden with munitions of war, bound for Turkish ports—and laid an embargo on others. Some of which have been taken, coming from Turkish Ports, have been released on the ground that they contained no property of the enemy, but with the threat that if taken a second time, they would be condemned. There have been many spirited altercations between the Greek and Austrian captains, on the subject of captured vessels.

The two sons of the brave Canaris, who are to be educated at the expense of the Paris Greek Committee, have arrived in France.

It appears from letters of Sept. 10, from Corfu, that the revolt of Candia makes rapid progress, 2,500 Greek Islanders having landed there with arms and ammunition for the insurgents.

Accounts from Madrid to Sept. 26, state, that 3,500 men had sailed from Corunna for Havana. General Cruz was talked of as Governor General of Havana, in place of General Vives, who had it was said given in his resignation."

### DEPARTURE OF GEN. LAFAYETTE FROM THE BRANDYWINE.

The editor of the Patriot has been favored with the following interesting extract from an officer to a gentleman in Baltimore.

U. S. FRIGATE BRANDYWINE,  
Coves, (Eng.) Oct. 7, 1825.)

I embrace this opportunity of informing you of our arrival, after experiencing several heavy gales, which proved our new ship Brandywine to be a superior sea boat to any I have ever before sailed in; and in addition to that she is one of the fastest vessels in our service. We have only one fault to find; that is, she ships many seas which makes her wet and uncomfortable. But, I believe that it is, in a great measure, owing to her having too much ballast on board. We find the provisions which are expended every day lighten her very much, consequently we are more comfortable every day. We spoke a brig within a day's sail at Havre, sent a boat with letters for the officers' friends, but was unable to board her in consequence of the sea running so high; spoke her however and ascertained she was from Havre, bound to Boston—reported the General's family well, anxiously awaiting his arrival, which took place the next day. We sent a boat on shore to inform the American Consul of our arrival, and for him to send a steam boat to land the General. A boat was sent off from shore to let us know the steam boat would be along by 9 o'clock with all the General's family. We immediately commenced getting the ship in order for their reception—they came off at the time appointed, and were hoisted in a chair suspended from the main yard arm of the ship. The General stood in the gang-way with both arms open ready to receive them, and his son in the cabin to receive them there—such joyful embracing I never saw. A salute was fired of 27 guns. They all left the ship in two hours.—Midshipman Porter had

the honour of setting the ladies on board the steam boat, and I, the General and Com. Morris, who is to accompany him to Paris. After they had all left the ship another salute was fired of 17 guns, and the men cheered the General, we then made all sail for Gibraltar. The end of the first 24 hours came on to blow a very heavy gale; and being near to a lee shore we were obliged to get a pilot and put into Coves, which is one of the handsomest places I ever saw. The town is small and the houses elegant. I have not been on shore yet, but intend going to-morrow. We have had a great many English Ladies on board, some of the nobility, but I do not think them to be compared, in point of beauty, to the American ladies.

Another letter says—"We have had a constant gale ever since we left the Capes of Virginia; and, since I have been to sea, I have never known so unpleasant a passage. The General came on deck only four times. He was confined to his bed almost all the time by sea-sickness, combined with an attack of the gout in the right knee."

From the Phila. Freeman's Journal, Nov. 4.

The Brandywine.—The statement made in the Democratic Press, in relation to the leak of the Brandywine, seems to have excited some interest and much doubt. We do not speak unadvisedly when we assert that the intelligence furnished by the Press, is strictly correct and true. The reason why it has not been heard from other sources, is obvious, and will explain all seeming mystery. The officers of the Brandywine, considering that the circumstance of the Nation's Guest having been sent out in an unseaworthy vessel, would discredit the government in no small degree, determined to keep the matter secret, as far as possible. For this purpose, when spoken by different vessels, the answer from the Frigate was "all's well," and the person who wrote to his friend in this city, giving an account of the particulars, did so against the understanding of the officers. This disgraceful business affords cause for great regret, but the facts must come out sooner or later, and the public have a right to know them. We repeat, with confidence, that the statement of the Press is true, and we can well nigh guess that the government at Washington, at this moment, have full information of the truth, by advices from captain Morris.

### Description of the Seaports of Peru.

The extent, variety, opulence, and native grandeur of the confederate states of Mexico give them a character of importance much higher than that which belongs to Peru; although, in a commercial light, we should undoubtedly regard all those rising countries with the greatest sympathy and respect. Every account of them is, at this moment, when our Ministers are engaged in forming treaties with them, particularly valuable. The quantity of manufactures consumed in Lima Mr. Procter attests to be immense in proportion to the population. The whole northern coasts of Peru must be always supplied from the Lima market. With the exception of Callao, there is no other convenient port for merchandise along the whole line of the coast. Even in Salinas the surf is so high as to make it very unsafe sometimes to land. The remainder of the coast as far as Huanchaco, the port of Truxillo, is composed of sandhills and detached rocks continually washing by furious breakers, and inhabited only by multitudes of seals, whose discordant cries serve to increase the wildness and horror of the scene. The contrivances for effecting a landing at Huanchaco are so novel and perilous that few speculators would, perhaps, be bold enough to confide in them.

The landing at Huanchaco is extremely dangerous owing to the tremendous surf, which usually extends far out to sea. The boats belonging to ships seldom or never attempt to land, so many lives having been lost; but they make a signal for the government launch, a large heavy flat bottom boat, rowed by eight expert Indians, to come out to them. The method of embarking here is so extraordinary, and is so skillfully performed, that it may perhaps be worth while to give a short description of it. The launch is always moored about twenty yards from the shore, beyond what may be called the beach breakers, and passengers are carried out to it by the Indians; they sit on one shoulder, and hold by the head, while one leg is in front and the other behind; in this manner the Indians contrive to carry out persons dry, even when the waves rise up to the bearer's chest. Some Indians stand half way upon the hill on which the church is situated, and the launch with the passengers remains stationary till the party on the rising ground gives the signal; while they see the rollers, as they are termed, coming in from the sea, they are silent; but immediately the waves have subsided for a short time, they set up a shrill whistle, modulating it exactly according to the time the launch will have before waves arrive. The boatmen instantly row, either moderate or with their whole strength regulating their speed by the tone of the

whistle, and very often after they have started they are warned by another signal of the same kind to lie to until advised again in the same way to proceed.

"During my stay at Truxillo, I had occasion to go on board a whaler, the captain of which, a very courageous fellow, said that he had never seen a surf in which his whale boat could not live; accordingly we put off in it in order to land, but after having had the boat filled with water, and nearly swamped while we were more than a mile from the shore, he was forced to give up the undertaking, and make the usual signal, to the launch. Instead of boats and canoes, the Indians use what are termed balsas, both for fishing, and for carrying on their intercourse with the shipping; these are nothing more than two bundles of reeds, about 12 or 15 feet long, bound fast together, and pointed at one end, which turns up. On this frail machine the Indian, squatting on his hams paddles himself with a large split cane over the most tremendous surf. He floats like a duck upon it, or if he be thrown by the waves from his balsa, he regains it without difficulty, as they are all expert swimmers. The Indians go off in this manner to the shipping, when otherwise there could be no communication with the shore. They are constantly employed as smugglers and will carry off as much as a hundred weight of silver at a time, bringing back manufactured goods generally without wetting them. The common payment for this sort of service is about a \$1 1-2 for each trip."—Procter's Travels in Peru.

Besides the difficulties presented by this inhospitable coast, and which render Lima of so much importance as a market, there is also a vast tract of mountainous country towards Huancas, the towns of Guanuco and Pasco, and the valley of Xauja, consisting of populous districts, and these require large importations of goods, all of which they must get from the capital.

### ELOQUENCE.

The following paragraphs from the address of T. Childs, Esq. delivered at Rochester, N. Y. on the completion of the Erie canal, will be read with great satisfaction, by every man of taste and feeling. We should have given the address entire, to have done justice to this original performance, but the extracts must suffice for the present.

Nat. Crisis.

"The strong bond of union, which is constituted by this chain of internal navigation, makes it an object of affection to every patriot, and every good man wherever he may be. The confederation of the states, as it is the source, and guarantee of all our prosperity, so its dissolution would be the most extensive calamity which could befall the human race. Monarchs may be vanquished, and their subjects and dominions transferred to other kings; a Buonaparte, a Bourbon, may hold the destinies of an empire; but the great concern of human improvement is never effected. Barbarian hordes may flourish or die, and the beast they warred upon alone may mourn or rejoice. But put out this light, and 'there is no Promethean fire that can the light relume.' It forms a moral bond which traitors cannot buy, and which bayonets cannot sunder.

"How delightful, then, are the reflections of this day! Our country in its vast relations, is all before us—and how proud does she appear in history, and how mighty in prospect! Her national existence is not so old as many who hear me. And what age or what nation can offer a record of a life so honourable to herself, and so useful to the world? To her mast man from every region turn his grateful regards for whatever of civil liberty his condition may afford. Whether we look at him slowly but surely rising from the accumulated bondage of centuries in Europe, or behold him on the plains of South America, breathless and bleeding from the battle and the victory, he thinks and acts, he fights and conquers, in the spirit that has emanated from his country. Towards our country, then, let each one so deport himself, that he may be enabled to exclaim, but under circumstances infinitely more auspicious than pressed upon the despairing spirit of the Roman patriot, 'Beo witness, heaven and earth, that I have done my duty.'"

Earthquake at Trinidad.—Captain Arnold arrived at Newport, reports that a violent Earthquake was experienced at Trinidad, on the 25th September, at 9 o'clock at night, and that scarcely a house escaped without some damage. The houses are of stone, and though none of them were demolished, yet some of them were so rent and split that it would be necessary to pull them down. The earthquake was said to be as violent as that experienced at Carraccas several years since.

Capt A. thinks one more shock would have demolished the town. Happily, no lives were lost, although several accidents occurred. No damage happened to the shipping. Market dull for American produce, generally—Flour was in demand at eight dollars.

### THE BON VIVANT.

The following account of a gentleman, says a late English paper, is copied from the Album of Lady O. S.

I am neither handsome nor ugly; tall nor short; but that is a matter of indifference to me; I am in good health; that is the essential point. I do not attach much value to beauty or regularity of feature; whether my eyes be blue or brown, gray or black, narrow or goggling, I see very well through them; and that is quite sufficient for me. What signifies it to me, whether my nose be trumpet-shaped, instead of being Greek or Roman, provided it can smell a bouquet? If my mouth be large, it is the more convenient to talk or eat with. If my hair be fuzzy, there is no occasion to put it into papillotes. I have neither establishment nor employment; but I do whatever comes uppermost, just as it suits my humor. I never trouble myself about any occurrence, because I count on nothing; but I laugh much, because I turn every thing to account. I drink when I am thirsty; eat when I am hungry; and feed nobly; I sometimes take three, sometimes four meals per diem. I never go near such persons as bore me; and I never refuse an invitation from those with whom I am amused. When I find myself surrounded by "beaux esprits," I am not at all more proud; when I find myself in the midst of the great world, I am not at all more grave. I shut my ears when I hear my neighbors traduced; I open them when I hear a merry song. I never ask for any thing, in order never to be refused; but I always accept what is offered me, in order that no one may be offended. I never indulge in projects, for fear they should not succeed; but I turn circumstances to my profit, when I find the opportunity advantageous. Women are called deceitful, perfidious, jealous; I do not believe a syllable of it; to my view, they are all sincere, sweet-tempered, tender, and faithful. I never trouble my head about what my mistress does when I am absent; if she treats me well when I am present that is all I ask. I never examine if she has ink on the tips of her fingers; if her eyes have a tendency towards the clock or window; if her answers are embarrassed; if she grows confused in telling a story; or if her gaiety appears assumed for the occasion. She tells me that she adores me; I believe it. A few days after, perhaps, I find her with another; I leave her, and carry my love and my devotion elsewhere. I possess a fund of sentiment and philosophy, which raises me far above the operation of these trifling events. By some I am thought stupid; by others witty. Some blame my apathy; while others regard it with envy. Some ladies accuse me of insensibility and self-love; the world at large sets me down for an original. For my part, I am on good terms with myself, which is the main thing. I am told that age will make me wise; to me it seems that I am so already. To conclude, I do not know my age; for some time past I have kept no account of the lapse of my years; all that I care about is employing them well. What signifies it to a man whether he lives till fifty or sixty, provided he has lived the whole of his days? There are centenaries who cannot count a single year of happiness during their whole life. I shall be richer than they if I die at thirty.

Chinese Hell.—Among the Chinese, the anticipations of death are distressing. Their imagination has invented no fewer than ten hells; one consists of hills stuck full of knives; another of an iron boiler filled with scalding water; a third, is a hell of ice; in another, the punishment is pulling out the tongues of those who tell lies; another is a hell of poisonous serpents; in another the victim is drawn into pieces; another is a hell of darkness; and you may hear them praying— "May I not fall into the hell of swords!" and others, into this or that place of torment. I bring this forward to show that they are crying out, "what shall I do to be saved?" and since Christians know the right way of salvation, and the Most High God hath given to us the knowledge of the way of salvation by Christ Jesus, whatever infidels and the enemies of Christ may say, I ask any one who professes the least regard to Christ, whether he can refuse to say, "Exert yourselves to the utmost to carry the gospel to every human creature."—Rev Dr. Morrison, at the Wesleyan Anniversary.

Dreadful Punishment.—A man in Silesia was lately arraigned for the crime of bigamy. On the trial it appeared that he had successively married nine wives, all of whom were in court. The judge decreed that the best punishment would be, to make him live thereafter with the whole nine. And a dreadful sentence it was. The unhappy prisoner pleaded the capital punishment on hearing their decision, but without effect. The court was inexorable.

A dandy observed he had put a plate of brass on his boots, to keep him upright. "Well balanced, by gings," said a Dutchman, "brass at both ends."